



## Marine biodiversity and fishery sustainability

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### Abstract:

Marine fish is one of the most important sources of animal protein for human use, especially in developing countries with coastlines. Marine fishery is also an important industry in many countries. Fifty years ago, many people believed that the ocean was so vast and so resilient that there was no way the marine environment could be changed, nor could marine fishery resources be depleted. Half a century later, we all agree that the depletion of fishery resources is happening mainly due to anthropogenic factors such as overfishing, habitat destruction, pollution, invasive species introduction, and climate change. Since overfishing can cause chain reactions that decrease marine biodiversity drastically, there will be no seafood left after 40 years if we take no action. The most effective ways to reverse this downward trend and restore fishery resources are to promote fishery conservation, establish marine-protected areas, adopt ecosystem-based management, and implement a "precautionary principle." Additionally, enhancing public awareness of marine conservation, which includes eco-labeling, fishery ban or enclosure, slow fishing, and MPA (marine protected areas) enforcement is important and effective. In this paper, we use Taiwan as an example to discuss the problems facing marine biodiversity and sustainable fisheries.

**Source:** <http://apjcn.nhri.org.tw/server/APJCN/18/4/527.pdf>

### Resource Description

#### Exposure :

weather or climate related pathway by which climate change affects health

Ecosystem Changes, Food/Water Security

**Food/Water Security:** Fisheries

#### Geographic Feature:

resource focuses on specific type of geography

Ocean/Coastal

#### Geographic Location:

resource focuses on specific location

Non-United States

**Non-United States:** Asia

# Climate Change and Human Health Literature Portal

**Asian Region/Country:** Other Asian Country

**Other Asian Country:** Taiwan

**Health Impact:** 

specification of health effect or disease related to climate change exposure

Health Outcome Unspecified

**Intervention:** 

strategy to prepare for or reduce the impact of climate change on health

A focus of content

**Mitigation/Adaptation:** 

mitigation or adaptation strategy is a focus of resource

Adaptation

**Resource Type:** 

format or standard characteristic of resource

Review

**Timescale:** 

time period studied

Time Scale Unspecified

**Vulnerability/Impact Assessment:** 

resource focus on process of identifying, quantifying, and prioritizing vulnerabilities in a system

A focus of content